

to state the quantity owned by untitled aliens, nor is it so important, as it is generally held in smaller bodies. This alien non-resident ownership will, in the course of time, lead to a system of landholding incompatible with the best interests and free institutions of the United States. The foundation of such a system is being laid broadly in the Western States and Territories.

"The aversion and enterprise of European capitalists," the report continues, "have caused them to invest many millions in American railroad and land bonds, covering perhaps 100,000,000 acres, the greater part of which, under foreclosure sales, will most likely before many years become the property of these foreign bondholders, in addition to their present principal possessions. \* \* \* This aggressive foreign capital is not confined to the lands it has purchased, but overlapping its boundaries has caused hundreds of miles of the public domain to be fenced up for the grazing of vast herds of cattle, and set at defiance the rights of the honest, but humble, settler."

The bill proposes to place these aliens under the disabilities of the civil law as to all future attempts to acquire lands in this country. "In other words," the report says, "the bill is a declaration against absentee landlordism. It declares all foreign-born persons who have not been naturalized incapable of taking the title to lands anywhere within the United States, except a leasehold for not exceeding five years, and it has no retroactive, but a prospective operation. It also contains a provision which will prevent any alien from receiving any more land than that of Mr. Scully, who resides in England and is a subject of the Queen, but owns 90,000 acres occupied by tenants, mostly ignorant foreigners, from whom he receives a rent \$200,000 yearly, and expends it in Europe. The Schenley estate of about two thousand acres, within the city limits of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, from the rents of which the Schenleys, who are subjects of the British Queen, draw annually not less than \$100,000, is another instance of alien landlordism in America. The tenth census shows that the United States has 570,000 farmers, the largest number possessed by any nation in the world."

In conclusion, the report says: "With the natural increase in people, and 500,000 foreigners who flock to our shores annually, and who, by competition, are reducing the wages of labor, making the battle of life harder to win, how a few years hence, to provide homes for our poor people is a problem for the American statesman. The multiplication of the owners of the soil is a corresponding enlargement of the number of patriots, and every land-owner in this country could owe allegiance to the United States."

#### MINOR MATTERS.

Efforts of the National Bar Association to Have a Bankruptcy Bill Passed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—There is a delegation from the National Bar Association trying to secure the passage of the bankruptcy bill which has been pending since the beginning of the session. They visited the members of the committee on rules individually this morning, who all agreed that a day would be set aside for the consideration of the bill, and the prospect is that it will come before the House within the next week or ten days. The pending bill is the result of a compromise between the creditor and the debtor interests and is very generally approved by all the bar associations throughout the country. The speaker said that he was in favor of the bill, and there seems to be a general demand for it. He believed it ought to be passed before the close of the session.

#### Important Land Ruling.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered an important decision on the question of the legality of the President's action in issuing, May 23, 1890, a proclamation offering certain lands in New Mexico for sale at public auction. In pursuance of this proclamation the said lands, in August following, were offered as stated, and those of them remaining undisposed of were treated as subject to public cash entry under the act of April 24, 1820. In 1880 Commissioner Sparks disputed the legality of the President's order, and recently the present Commissioner decided that the offering under the President's proclamation was not authorized by law. The Secretary overrules the decision and concludes that the President's proclamation was legal, and that the question must be accepted as finally and legally determined.

#### Famous Cotton Claim Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Court of Claims to-day settled the famous Austin cotton claim. This was a claim for about \$50,000 for cotton seized in Louisiana and Texas, and rested upon the loyalty of Sterling Austin, deceased, father of the claimant, and its alleged retention by the Government while returning home from the war. The general amnesty act of 1868 removed his disabilities in case he was proved to have been disloyal. The court decided the latter part of the petition, and the court dismissed the petition on the ground that the loyalty of Sterling Austin had not been established. A supplementary opinion was later given, giving the value of the property seized at \$59,227.

#### Mr. McLean's Silver-Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Representative McKee of Arkansas to-day introduced in the House a bill on the subject of silver coinage. It provides for the free coinage of silver for an increase of United States treasury notes each year, to make the total issue thereof equal in amount to the revenues of the government for that year; for the issue of treasury notes to replace national bank notes surrendered; for the redemption of the latter by the United States bonds, and for the accumulation of the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, and finally, for the covering of the reserve into the treasury as an available asset.

#### Working for Safer Railway Appliances.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen is now at work on the House committee on railways and canals as it has been on the Senate committee on interstate commerce, and will probably secure a favorable report on the bill requiring railway companies to use safety appliances for coupling and brakes on the cars. The committee is not disposed to go as far as Mr. Coffin, the agent of the brotherhood, desires, but they will report some amendments.

#### May Report the Tariff Bill This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Senate committee on finance to-day continued the consideration of the tariff bill. The cotton schedule was concluded. Few changes were made. The committee has now nearly completed the bill, and a member stated to-day that the majority members would probably conclude their work on the bill to-morrow night. The report of the committee will probably not be made until the latter part of this week or the first part of the week to come.

#### Tippecanoe Battle-Field Monument.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Representative O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, to-day reported favorably to the House from the library committee the bill appropriating \$50,000 for erection of a monument on the battle-field of Tippecanoe, Indiana, to commemorate the heroism of men who fought and died under Gen. William H. Harrison.

#### General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Comptroller of the Currency has approved the selection of the American Exchange National Bank, of New York, and the First National Bank of Cincinnati, as the banks to be the old National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind. General Schofield, who is acting as Secretary of War, has received information from General Miles that the effect of the trouble on the Rosebud, between the settlers and the Cheyennes, seems to have subsided. The Indians have agreed to surrender the prisoners demanded by the authorities. The Republican congressional campaign committee will open, rooms to-morrow at No. 23 Madison place, opposite Lafayette

square. The location is between the White Horse and Arlington Hotel, adjoining the residences of Secretary Blaine and Senator Don Cameron. James G. Brooks, ex-chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, was to-day placed in charge of the division in place of acting Chief Cowie. It is understood that the position will not be permanently filled before July. The Knights of Labor are very friendly to ex-Chief Brooks, and will, it is said, support him for Congress in a New Jersey district. Secretary Windom has made a favorable report on the customs administrative bill, and it will probably be approved by the President to-morrow.

A pleasure excursion party, consisting of about eighty-five members of the Minnesota Editors and Publishers Association, many of whom are accompanied by their families, arrived here this evening.

#### BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT.

Encounter Between Tim O'Hern and Barney Taylor, at Omaha, Stopped by the Police.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—The bloodiest prize-fight that has ever taken place in this vicinity came off Saturday night between Tim O'Hern, of Chicago, and Barney Taylor, of South Omaha. O'Hern stripped at 170 pounds, and Taylor at 166. In the first round the Chicago man rushed Taylor around the ring, getting in heavy blows wherever he desired. When the second round opened, Taylor started in for revenge. Both men were severely punished, and just as the round closed, O'Hern landed viciously on Taylor's jaw, sending him to the floor in a semi-conscious condition. A terrible right-hander in the third laid Taylor's cheek open, and in the fourth O'Hern got in a savage upper-cut. Taylor landed heavily on O'Hern's neck, and the latter went down as the round closed. The fifth round was tame, but in the sixth and seventh Taylor scored two knock-outs. In the eighth O'Hern split Taylor's other cheek and closed one of his eyes. The Chicago man also had the best of the ninth, and when Taylor came up for the tenth both were about closed and ready to give up. They were awaked in blood. Each man secured a knock down in this round, but for the next five rounds O'Hern had every advantage. When the sixteenth round opened O'Hern started in a knock out his man. His first smash sent Taylor sprawling on his back. Again and again O'Hern smashed him, leading, timing, staggering man, and he was fast succumbing when Chief of Police Maloney jumped through the ropes and stopped the fight.

#### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Mayor Davidson assured the Baltimore City Council yesterday that they had the benefit of "indirect competition" in the sale of the city's B. & O. stock.

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A French Canadian, Edmund Corriveau, was shot and mortally wounded yesterday afternoon, at Bellevue Hospital, New York, of exhaustion following the paroxysms of hydrophobia.

Owen Bradley, a well-known race-horse-trainer, shot and mortally wounded Pro Jenkins at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. Jenkins had a fight with Bradley's brother Will, Sunday night, and yesterday morning Owen took it up. He escaped after the shooting.

By unanimous vote the City Council of Chicago has petitioned Governor Pifer to call an extra session of the State Legislature to consider the bill for the amendment permitting the city of Chicago to bond indebtedness to be increased \$5,000,000. The sum named is for the purpose of promoting the success of the world's fair.

Lower California Conspirators. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Escondido, Lower California, says that the conspirators of the Torrey, Governor of the peninsula, Gov. Torres says he has been in constant communication with the Mexican government, and has sent a full report substantiating all that has been published. He says the Mexican government has decided to punish the conspirators. The conspirators are Walter G. Smith, Augustus Morrell, Ranfo D. Wordon, Gideon Hill and others for their part in the conspiracy. Torres says he has been in constant communication with the Mexican government, and has sent a full report substantiating all that has been published. He says the Mexican government has decided to punish the conspirators.

Shot by His Rival in Love. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—Benjamin F. Knight, deputy county marshal of this Jackson county, was shot and fatally wounded last night, about eight miles south of here, while returning home from his fiancée, Miss Mary Fore. Wm. Scroggin, Miss Fore's cousin, was arrested for the crime and later made a confession. He said Knight was jealous of his fiancée, Miss Fore, and had threatened to kill him. Fearing that Knight would execute the threat he, Scroggin, laid in ambush for his rival and shot him.

Heads Broken in a Circus Riot. BANGOR, Me., June 9.—Quite a riot was reported to-night from Ellsworth, where some of the places became the scene of a bloody fight with some employees of Robbins's circus. A large number participated in the fight, which resulted in many broken heads and severe bruises. After a desperate struggle partial order was finally restored. It is reported that a special police force patrolled the streets armed with clubs. Great excitement is reported in the city. Several men were severely injured.

Went to Canada to Escape Creditors. HAYVILLE, Mass., June 9.—Fred W. Blake, dealer in patent leather tips, left town a week ago, saying he was going to Chicago on business. It is learned that he left a sum of money in the hands of a property is over-mortgaged, and that he owes employees two weeks' salary. His wife has left town, and it is believed that the couple are in Canada.

A Horse Plunges Through a Street Car. FALL RIVER, Mass., June 9.—A runaway horse attached to a grocery wagon plunged through an open street car this morning. There were twenty persons in the car. Miss Jennie Burke was hurled twenty feet and injured internally. George Pasquod was seriously injured, and Mrs. Rice slightly bruised. The rest escaped unhurt.

Broker Fell Sentenced. NEW YORK, June 9.—Recorder Smythe, of the General Sessions Court, this morning sentenced broker George H. Bell, of Sixth National Bank-wrecking fame, to imprisonment, at hard labor, for seven years and six months in the State prison.

Willie Leapheart's Lynchers Indicted. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 9.—The Lexington grand jury to-day brought in a true bill against F. C. Coughman and Pierce G. Taylor, for the lynching of Willie Leapheart in jail last month.

A Suggestion Not Yet Adopted. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—The suggestion made by the Indianapolis Journal that the custom of floating flags over the public schools be adopted in the Southern States meets with favor in the South. But as yet there has been no hearty response from the South. And still the Southern editors are continually exhorting upon the loyalty of the Southern people to the flag of the Union.

What We Are After. Philadelphia Press. The objection which the importers raise against the McKinley bill is that "it would check importations." That means that more goods would have to be manufactured in this country. Well, brethren, that's just what the McKinley bill is here for, bless your dear souls.

Have No Sympathy with Investigations. Rochester Democrat. The Democratic Assembly of New Jersey has refused to approve the bill of costs incurred in investigations of the Hudson election frauds. This is characteristic of a party which has ever been ranged in opposition to reform of any kind.

## THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRAFFIC

Instead of Suppressing It Europeans Are Indirectly Aiding and Abetting.

Starvation Along the River Nile—Cruelty to Natives—Women Not Wanted in Office—Von Caprivi, Bismarck and Kalnoky.

### SLAVERY ENCOURAGED.

Nothing Being Done by Europeans to Suppress the Traffic in Africa.

LONDON, June 9.—The European powers do not seem to be making much progress in their professed object of suppressing the slave trade, which is made the pretext for seizing and appropriating Africa. The seas trade in kidnapping children continues to flourish without any attempt being made for its suppression. Several thousand of these children are kidnapped from Africa every year, and disposed of at various places along the River Nile, where they are subjected to the terrible treatment. The fact that there is no fertile territory to be seized under the pretext of stopping the cruel trade in innocent and helpless humanity probably accounts for the circumstances that England does not spare any of her immense fleet for that object, although the British station at Aden is very near the track of the slavers. So far from suppressing slavery on the east coast and along the Congo, the system is rather encouraged by the European powers. A terrible right-hander in the third laid Taylor's cheek open, and in the fourth O'Hern got in a savage upper-cut. Taylor landed heavily on O'Hern's neck, and the latter went down as the round closed. The fifth round was tame, but in the sixth and seventh Taylor scored two knock-outs. In the eighth O'Hern split Taylor's other cheek and closed one of his eyes. The Chicago man also had the best of the ninth, and when Taylor came up for the tenth both were about closed and ready to give up. They were awaked in blood. Each man secured a knock down in this round, but for the next five rounds O'Hern had every advantage. When the sixteenth round opened O'Hern started in a knock out his man. His first smash sent Taylor sprawling on his back. Again and again O'Hern smashed him, leading, timing, staggering man, and he was fast succumbing when Chief of Police Maloney jumped through the ropes and stopped the fight.

The most appalling accounts are received of the sufferings of the people in upper Egypt, and along the coast of the expedition for the relief of Gordon. It is said that the inhabitants, driven desperate by starvation, are selling their children and their wives and daughters into slavery. The wretched people fight with each other for morsels, and hundreds are perishing daily. Failure of crops is said to cause this awful misery, though the wars in which British ambition the territory has prominently figured. The failure of crops is said to cause this awful misery, though the wars in which British ambition the territory has prominently figured. The failure of crops is said to cause this awful misery, though the wars in which British ambition the territory has prominently figured.

It is also asserted that at Sierra Leone, and on the coast generally, the British officials being practically irresponsible for their conduct, and the treatment of the natives, who are flogged and tortured at the will of their white masters. Meantime England is building up a powerful navy, and is endeavoring to Christianize Africa. The boats are of shallow draft, so as to pass up the rivers into the interior, and will be mounted with efficient armaments. The natives with the advantages of civilization.

Emin Pasha's Salary Paid. LONDON, June 9.—The Egyptian government has paid to Captain Casati, in behalf of Emin Pasha, more than £5,000 as Emin's salary for seven years' services as governor of the equatorial province in Africa.

Major Wissmann, Imperial German Commissioner to east Africa, has arrived at Cairo from Africa on his way to Berlin. He reports that Emin Pasha, when he started for the interior of Africa, was enjoying excellent health.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, announced that the British and German East African companies are united in a common enterprise to push forward agents into the regions in the rear of the territory of the British and German East African companies.

WOMEN NOT WANTED. British Lords Refuse to Allow Them to Serve as Members of County Councils. LONDON, June 9.—The House of Lords to-day rejected the bill to enable women to serve as members of county councils. While from the known consensus of opinion among the lords on this subject their action was not surprising, it was still thought that the presence of Miss Colclough and Miss Conn in the London County Council by virtue of popular election, and the additional fact that no protest against their being seated was lodged within the year succeeding their election, would exert a powerful influence on the minds of their peers.

There is now a resolution before the House of Commons calling attention to the exclusion of women from the parliamentary franchise. The bill would allow women, otherwise legally qualified, to exercise this privilege. Although not as ancient as time-worn as the franchise of men, the right of women to come up from time to time, and it is interesting to note its growing strength as it returns to its place on the parliamentary franchise. Since the introduction of the bill, members of town councils, and in the year intervening the privilege of voting for school boards, poor law guardians and members of local authorities, and the parliamentary committee also rejected to-day the "unearned increment" clause in the bill providing for the widening and general improvement of the Strand.

CAPRIVI AND BISMARCK. The Former Admits that the Latter Is Misled in State Councils. BERLIN, June 9.—The committee of the Reichstag on the army bill held another session to-day. Chancellor Von Caprivi appeared before the committee and expressed his concurrence in the statement made by Gen. Verdy du Vernoy, Minister of War, that it would be impossible to reduce the term of compulsory military service. The Chancellor alluded to the resignation of Prince Bismarck, and said that though his withdrawal from the chancellery had rendered the conduct of the government difficult, it had not rendered whatever in Germany's relations with other governments. Herren Richter and Herr von Caprivi, the latter a member of the Reichstag, declared that the bill would not be accepted to their parties unless the term of service was shortened. The prospect of an agreement between the government and the opposition on the bill is therefore remote.

In the course of his remarks the Chancellor said the withdrawal of Prince Bismarck had left a void in the government, and that the new Chancellor, Herr von Caprivi, was less secure than when his fascinating personality still figured before the world. A thousand things which were in themselves unchangeable now appear in new notes of interrogation instead of points of exclamation. "I quite understand," he added, "that you should wish that things had happened otherwise, or that Prince Bismarck should return, but it is inevitable, sooner or later. We still find the simplest duties difficult to perform, and we must not fall into the scales, a count in the first place upon a patriotic understanding on all sides. Let us wait another year, then, if necessary. I shall be prepared to combat all changes, but I shall not be able to do so if I still face the fire with some anxiety."

As Viewed by Count Kalnoky. PESTH, June 9.—Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole monarchy, addressed the Austrian-Hungarian delegations to-day. He declared that, owing to the highly-gifted and energetic Emperor of Germany, the change in the German chancellery had no more effected the relations of the two empires than the change of Emperors. These relations were never clearer, or firmer, or more intimate than now. The government saw Caprivi at the head of the German government, and the country's relations with other powers were perfectly satisfactory. The radicalism of the Reichstag was a temptation, but service was too weak alone to cause complications. Austria had never failed to remind Germany that it was advisable to cultivate a

friendship with Russia, which need not entail hostility toward Austria. Replying to questions Count Kalnoky said that no steps had been taken to conclude international agreements for the protection of the monarchy, but the governments interested had been sound on the subject. All the foreign estimates, including an increased appropriation for the secret service, were unanimously adopted.

Bismarck Talks on Nihilists and Workmen. LONDON, June 10.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has been accorded an interview by Prince Bismarck. The prince declared that no concession had been made to the nihilists. He said that the nihilists had led to much dissatisfaction and disappointment in Germany, but in Russia it had led to disaffection and conspiracy. There were ten times as many people educated for the higher walks as there were places to fill. Further, education was making pedantic theorists and visionaries unfit for constitutional government. It would be madness to put such men in authority. Russians do not know yet what they want. They must therefore be ruled with a rod of iron. Referring to the nihilists, Prince Bismarck said that the workmen would ever be contented, because, he said, the rich are never contented. He spoke of the nihilists for the first time as hours of labor and against the usurping of the rightful authority of parents over their children.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. The McKinley Tariff Bill Does Not Suit British Manufacturers. LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, member for Sheffield, referring to the act of the American House of Representatives in increasing the duties on cutlery, tinplate, and other articles of British export, inquired concerning the bad effect which the approval of the Senate would have upon Sheffield, Belfast, and other places in the British empire. He also asked if the government still maintains that the free import system of the United Kingdom precluded its instruction of Sir Julian Panncooke, British minister at Washington, to demand that the American government should carry out the pending legislation would do to the industry of a friendly power which last year gave a free market to \$28,000,000 worth of British goods.

Sir James Fergusson said the government had not received a copy of the bill, but had been informed that it contained no important alterations.

In Memory of John Huss, Martyr. LONDON, June 9.—The action of Dr. Reiger, the leader of the old Czechs, and twenty other members of that party, in announcing their intention of resigning their seats in the Bohemian Diet, is due to the attitude in that body of the new Czech party, with which Dr. Reiger and his followers cannot consistently act. Though the friction between the two factions has been increasing, it has not yet reached the point where the two parties have been in progress for some time to hold a grand Huss celebration in July, in which project all Czechs are united. All if I did tread the memory of John Huss, who was burned at the stake at Constance, on July 16, 1415, it is the intention of the Czechs to demonstrate the greatest gathering of Czechs ever assembled, and seven hundred Czechs will be chosen from all parts of the empire to take part in the demonstration and perform a solemn religious duty before the statue of the martyr.

Cable Notes. An Englishman was shot dead at Genoa, yesterday, by a sentry for not replying to a challenge.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected the proposed modifications of M. Melin's bill and passed the measure by a vote of 343 to 163.

A tremendous hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning, swept over Hungary yesterday, and many persons are reported to have been killed by lightning.

Miss Fawcett, who carried off the highest honors in mathematics at Cambridge University, received 400 marks more than Benjamin Franklin in the same examination.

The Russian government has ordered the immediate addition to its military establishment of a new corps of flying cavalry and a further augmentation of its field-battery.

The German Bundesrath has resolved to erect a national equestrian statue of the late Emperor William. The statue is to be placed opposite the imperial castle. Competition for the design is to be open to all sculptors.

The Swedish bark Architect, which has arrived at Queenstown from Fernandina, reports that on May 31 she saw a large balloon floating in the sky. The captain attempted to reach the balloon to ascertain if anybody was in the car, but darkness set in and the balloon was not afterward seen.

George Washington Butterfield, an American, has brought an action for libel against the London Financial News, placing his damages at £100,000. The alleged libel consisted in a statement published in the Financial News asserting that a mining operation in the United States, in which Mr. Butterfield was interested, was an impudent and wild scheme.

REED AS A REFORMER. The Hooksters Must Vacate the Capitol Corridors—The Speaker Supreme. Washington Special.

Apparently Speaker Reed does not propose to leave a single darling abuse in the House end of the Capitol for the growlers to gnaw at. He found one lonely old mossback rules when, with a stroke of his pen, he established practical prohibition in the restaurant, and now he has issued an order that the pig-woman, who years stand that have been an eyesore for long years, must take a walk within a few days. The fiat has created dismay and dejection on the side of the pig-woman, who has been free from these nuisances for a long time, but the freedom they have had on the House side has caused the corridors of the Capitol to be overrun with all sorts of booths, until the stranger might imagine himself at a church fair.

The last stand to go from the Senate was Senator David Davis's old pig-woman, who for years furnished the great Illinois statesman with his favorite pie and luscious glass of milk every day at the noon hour. The Judge's enemies in the Senate worked up a scheme to drive the old woman so far away that her chief patron would not be able to get back the same day when she came to his luncheon. She was permitted to squat upon a claim in the lower corridor near the dungeons of the House wing. There she remains to this day, but she will have to get a move on her, or say down in Maine, before the close of the year. Near her is another pie-and-milk stand, a picture-stand and a cigar-stand. The last stand to go from the Senate was Senator David Davis's old pig-woman, who for years furnished the great Illinois statesman with his favorite pie and luscious glass of milk every day at the noon hour.

Yet almost across the corridor from her is a ginger-bread stand, extensively patronized by Congressmen who are accustomed to the commodity in close association with the festive watermelon at country fairs in campaign time. Cigar-stands, newspaper and candy-stands, to the number of half a dozen, are scattered along the corridor. A decrepit old woman with an apple basket, make up an outfit of this character that cannot be found in the capitol building of any other parliamentary body in the world. Time and again efforts have been made to abolish them, but the squatters have always had enough friends to prevent their removal, and the grand corridors have remained so trivial and so going statesmen.

Always Sailing Under False Colors. Peoria Transcript. Alleged "business men's meetings" to denounce the McKinley bill are what they are called "old gags." They were held in New York just before the last national election, and they were held in Pennsylvania just before the last national election. Styling Democratic meetings "business meetings" is just about as honest as selling oleomargarine for pure butter.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

## Baking Powder

### ABSOLUTELY PURE

#### GENERAL LONGSTREET.

He Tells How He Became a Republican—His Talk with Hood.

Macou (Gen.) Telegraph. General Longstreet has exploded a story which has been circulated for years as an explanation of his connection with the Republican party. The common report has been that Longstreet made up his mind on this subject at a conference with several other well-known Confederate generals soon after the close of the war; that they all agreed to endorse the policy of reconstruction; that Longstreet wrote a letter following out that idea, and that in consequence of the abuse which this action brought upon Longstreet the other Confederate generals who had agreed to go into the movement with him backed out. General Longstreet, in a letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal, last Monday, called his attention to the story which has been frequently told in explanation of his alliance with the Republican party. General Longstreet said:

"That is not a true statement of the facts. There never was such a meeting held in my office. It was just after the military bill had passed, and friends of the South felt that they were in a dark hour. The New Orleans Times came out in a strong editorial calling upon Hood, Wheeler, Stewart, myself and others as Southern leaders to join the paper in a plea for a reconstruction of the Union. We were asked to declare in so many words that we accepted the results, and were ready to aid in the speedy restoration of the Union. General Hood met me, and we talked about the editorial. He said that it was a condition that we all devoutly hoped for, but he added, 'If you declare yourself on those lines the Southern people will vilify and abuse you. It may be very patriotic and all that, but it will be very foolish.' I replied, 'I don't exactly remember what were the words, but it was to the effect that it was patriotic. I was willing to be called a fool. That afternoon I wrote my letter on reconstruction to the Times. It was first published in its column, and first read by General Hood when it appeared in print. However much General Hood may have shared my sentiments, he never trusted himself to public expression of them. General Wheeler I did not consult in the matter. He, therefore, did not interline and make marginal notes in my letter. There never was an arrangement under which my letter was to be followed. The soldiers named any gentlemen, and had they named any an agreement would have been carried out. I did not tread the wine press alone, I did so on my own motion."

This statement of General Longstreet will be regarded as final. It destroys a legend which has been repeated for years, and which many have believed. The strangest thing about the whole matter is that Gen. Longstreet did not long ago accept a story which did some of the most distinguished of his associates in the Confederate army gave injustice. It is well that the truth has come out at last.

BISHOP TAYLOR'S MISSIONS. His African Work Not a Success—His Usefulness Seriously Impaired. Boston (Congregationalist) New York Tribune.

I am informed, upon credible authority, that 50 per cent. of the Taylor missionaries have retired from their fields of labor within a year. This loss is as follows: Sick, 10; death, 10; incompetency, 10; and 20 missionaries on a station with one year's supplies of a very doubtful character. He says to those people, 'After one year's station must be self-supporting—at any rate, you must not look to me for further assistance.' During the first year it is impossible for the missionaries to become self-sustaining, even if they devoted all their time and strength to physical labor. The first thing they must do is to learn the native language. Two missionaries put themselves upon pleasant terms with the people they have come to teach. But, according to the Bishop's plan, the year upon the field must be occupied by a fierce and exhausting struggle to keep from starving during the second year. There is one instance of unwelcome, not to say of the missionaries. The missionaries from the United States, husband and wife, had passed their first year at their station. The food was exhausted, and they applied to the Bishop for transportation back to America, but they received no food and no transportation. Finally the woman fell into a burning fever, and consumed it. Her husband, in despair, went on board the Cameroon, and begged Captain Turnbull to take them to England, explaining that the Bishop had abandoned him both aid and transportation, adding that he was without money and his wife was dying. The captain carried the sick woman to his ship in his arms, and conveyed them to England, whence they begged their passage to America.

I visited one of the Bishop's missions in the Congo about three weeks ago. It was a difficult canoe trip up a filthy little creek with a swift current. It is situated in the bush three hours from Banana. At the station I found one lonely white woman, just recovering from a fever of two weeks' duration, during which time she was entirely without medicine, or food, or attendance. I found Miss Kildare if she were not lonely, and she said she was perfectly happy; and that she was delighted to be here. She is a native of England, fifty years of age, and had taught among the freedmen in the Southern United States. She was pleasant and kind in her conversation, and in her manner of most Methodist. Her house stood upon high pillars, was of galvanized iron, and contained two rooms. She had no garden, and did no cooking. She was a native of England, fifty years of age, and had taught among the freedmen in the Southern United States. 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